

BANSHCHIKOV, V.M., prof.; LANDO, L.I., kand. biol. nauk, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; ZAKHAR'IN, Yu.I., kand. biol. nauk

Biochemical changes in cerebrovascular diseases with mental disorders during the process of treatment. Trudy 1-go MMI 25:158-178 '63.

(MIRA 17:12)

1. Kafedra psikhiiatrii 1-go Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M.Sechenova (zav. kafedroy prof. V.M.Banshchikov), biokhimicheskaya laboratoriya (zav. starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik L.I. Lando) Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatskogo tsentra psikhiiatrii Ministerstva Zdravookhraneniya RSFSR (direktor prof. D.D. Fedotov).

LANDO, L.I.; ZAKHAR'IN, Yu.L.; KRUPENINA, L.B.

Serotonin content of the blood of psychiatric patients and its changes
in the process of treatment. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 62 no.1:99-107
'62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Laboratoriya biokhimii (zav. - L.I.Lando) Nauchno-issledovatel'-
skogo instituta psikhiiatrii (dir. - prof. D.D.Fegotov) Ministerstva
zdravookhraneniya NSFSR, Moskva.

(SEROTONIN) (SCHIZOPHRENIA) (EPILEPSY)
(CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES)

BANSHCHIKOV, V.M., prof.; LANDO, L.I., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik;
ZAKHAR'IN, Yu.L., kand.biologicheskikh nauk

Biochemical changes in vascular diseases of the brain with
mental disorders during the period of treatment. Trudy Gos.
nauch-issl.inst.psikh. 25:205-217 '61. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Klinika sosudistyykh psikhozov (zav. - prof. V.M.Banshchikov)
i biokhimicheskaya laboratoriya (zav. - starshiy nauchnyy
sotrudnik L.I.Lando) Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
instituta psikiatrii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.
(CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE) (MENTAL ILLNESS)

ZAKHAR'IN, Yu.L.

Inhibition of hexokinase reaction by animal tissue extracts. Biokhimiia,
Moskva 16 no.6:552-566 Nov-Dec 51. (CIAM 21:4)

1. Biochemical Department of the All-Union Institute of Experimental
Endocrinology.

ZAKHAR' IN, Yu.L.

Glycogen determination in the blood [with summary in English].
Biokhimiia 23 no.3:366-371 My-Je '58. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Institut terapii AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(BLOOD SUGAR, determination,
glycogen (Rus))

ZAKHAR'IN, Yu.L.

Catecholamine level of the blood in mental patients and its changes under the effect of aminazine and insulin. Zhurnal nevrologii i psikh. 63 no.8:1198-1207 '63. (U.S. 17:10)

1. Laboratoriya biokhimii (zav. L.I. Lando) Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta psikhiiatrii (dir. - prof. D.D. Fedotov) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR, Moskva.

ZACHAR'ENKO, A. A., BOGOMOL'NAYA, E. A., IVANOV, I. V., MOSCHENKO, A. A.,
POKHODIN, P. P., SHIL'SKIY, M. V., TROVOSCHAYA, E. M., ANIASHVILI, G. B., GAYANOVICH,
I. K., KOSYAKOV, D. G., KUPCHENKO, A. P., LASHA, G. I., GAIKIDZE, A. F.,
GABER, V. P., DENISOVA, G. V., YUSKIMOVA, T. I.

"Hygienic characteristics of the day regimen of Moscow school
children."

report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists, Epidemiologists
and Infectionists, 1959.

ZAKHARINA, D. I.

TSYP, V. N.; CHERNAYA, L. A.; ZAKHARINA, D. I.

"Serotherapy of Experimental Gas Gangrene"

Annal'y Mechnikovskogo Institut, Vol. 3, No. 1, 1936, pp 91-94
(Annals ((or Records)) of the Mechnikov Institute)

in

Report on the Research Work of the All-Union Institute of Experimental Medicine
imeni A. M. Gor'kiy for 1933-1937, "Medgiz" Moscow-Leningrad, 1939 book page 86

ZAKHARINA, D. I.

*

Leningrad Vaccine and Serum Inst., NKSDRAVA, SSSR (-1944-)

"Experiment with immunization with antigens of B. perfringens
enclosed in lanolin."

Zhur. Mikrobiol., Epidemiol., i Immunobiol., No. 9, 1944

*People's Commissariat of Health USSR

CA 112

TOXIN FORMATION IN *B. pertussis*. I. A. Haskins, D. I. Zakharina and R. M. Gallar (Leningrad Vaccine Inst.). *Zhar, Mikrobiol. Epidemiol. Immunohiol.* 1945, No. 7-8, 19-22. —Stabilization at the beginning of rise in the course of growth of *B. pertussis* provides an index to the point of max. toxin formation. Preliminary freezing of the liver used in making liver bouillon for production of toxin raises appreciably the toxin virulence, as does the addn. of Fe (up to 0.4 mg. per cc.). No pyruvate has a somewhat lesser effect than Fe while addn. of cysteine or glucose gave irregular increases. Addn. of vitamin C failed to increase virulence. G. M. K.

ABSTRACT METABOLICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CLASSIFICATION	ABSTRACT	REFERENCE	REMARKS
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ZAKHARINA, D.M.

Geographical aspects of research and planning in the labor resources
of Krasnoyarsk Territory. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geog. no. 2:93-96
Mr-Ap '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Institut ekonomiki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

ZAKHARINA, D.M.

History of the division of Central Asia into economic regions.
Izv.Uzb.fil.geog.ob-va no.3:23-37 '57. (MIRA 11:4)
(Soviet Central Asia--Economic geography)

ZAKHARINA, D.M. (Krasnoyarsk)

The Krasnoyarsk Economic Administrative Region. Geog. v shkole
24 no. 1:19-23 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:2)
(Krasnoyarsk Territory--Economic conditions)

ZAKHAR'INA, G.V., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; KIZILOVA, A.A.,
kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; MURATOVA, V.S., nauchnyy
sotrudnik.

Drainage of irrigated lands. Gidr.i mel. 8 no.5:59-62 M₁ '56.
(MIRA 9:8)

(Drainage)

KOVDA, V.A.; ZAKHAR'INA, G.K.; SHELYAKINA, O.A.

Significance of irrigation sediments of the Amu Darya River in
the fertility of irrigated soils [with summary in English].
Pochvovedenie no.4:25-35 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Pochvennyy institut im. V.V. Dokuchayeva AN SSSR.
(Amu Darya Valley--Soil fertility)
(Irrigation farming)

ZAKHAR'INA, G.V.

Classification of natural waters and solutions according to their
chemical composition. Pochvoedenie no.4:60-75 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Pochvennyy institut imeni V.V. Dokuchayeva.
(Water, Underground—Composition)

ZAKHAR'INA, G.V.

Salinity regimen of irrigated and idle lands of the Kili and Mugan
steppes in the individual seasons of the year and during a period
of many years. Trudy Pechv. inst. 54:3-150 '58. (MIRA 12:1)
(Kura Lowland--Alkali lands)

YEGOROV, V.V.; ZAKHAR'INA, G.V.

The degree of salinity of upper soil strata as a function of depth of ground waters. Dokl. AN SSSR. 109 no.4:851-853 Ag 1956.

(MLRA 9:10)

1. Pechvennyy institut imeni V.W. Dokuchayeva Akademii nauk SSSR.
Predstavleno akademikom I.V. Tyurinym.

(Soil chemistry) (Alkali lands) (Water, Underground)

KOVDA, V.A.; ZAKHAR'INA, G.V.

Geochemical characteristics of and salt accumulation processes
in soils of Sinkiang. Pochvovedenie no.9:1-4 S '59.
(MIRA:13:1)

1. Pochvennyy institut im. Dokuchayeva Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Sinkiang Uigur Autonomous Region--Soils)

ANAN'YEV, Vsevolod Petrovich; ZURMADZHI, V.A., otv. red.;
ZAKHARINA, I.Ya., red.

[Mineralogical composition and properties of loess]
Mineralogicheskii sostav i svoistva lessovykh porod
Rostov-na-Donu, Izd-vo Rostovskogo univ., 1964. 143 p.
(MIRA 18:1)

ZAKHAR'INA, K. V.

"Surgical Treatment of Cancer of the Cervix With Subsequent Deep Roostgen Therapy." Cand Med Sci, Second Moscow State Medical Inst, Moscow, 1953.
(RZhBiol, No 3, Oct 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (10)

SO: Sum. 431, 5 May 55

BEGUNOVA, Rosa Davidovna; ZAKHARINA, Ol'ga Solomonovna; ZARUBIN, Vasilii Andreyevich; PAVLOV-GRISHIN, Sergey Ivanovich; CHALENKO, Dmitriy Kalinovich; FEDOROVICH, Aleksandr Georgiyevich; GERASIMOV, M.A., retsentsent; BUYEVEROVA, Ye.M., spetsred.; KOVALEVSKAYA, A.I., red.; GOFLIB, M.M., tekhn.red.

[Technology and chemical control of grape, fruit, and berry wines]
Tekhnologiya i tekhnokhimicheskii kontrol' vinogradnykh i plodovo-
iagodnykh vin. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1959. 460 p.

(HIRA 13:3)

(Wine and wine making)

ZAKHARINA, O.S.

USSR / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. Fermentation Industry. I-29

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 3, 1957, No 10243

Author : Begunova, R.D. and Zakharina, O.S., and Chalenko, D.K.

Inst : Not given

Title : The Removal of Iron from Wine with the Aid of Ion-Exchange Resins.

Orig Pub : Vinodeliye i vinogradarstvo SSSR, 1956, No 4, 14-16

Abstract : Experiments have been carried out in which fruit and berry wines (fortified cider, fortified white wine) and grape wines were treated with KU-1 and SBS cation-exchange resins and ED-10 anion-exchange resins for the removal of the dissolved iron. It has been established that the iron is present in the above-indicated wines (with the exception of Sil'vaner wine) in the form of complex compounds, and hence is not removed by cation-exchange resins; however, nearly

Card : 1/2

USSR / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their
Application. Fermentation Industry.

I-29

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 3, 1957, No 10243

Abstract : complete removal is achieved with a type EDS-10 anion-ex-
change resin which has been treated with citric acid anion.
After ion exchange the treated wines compare well with the
control specimens and in a number of cases are of superior
quality. A certain reduction in acidity is observed after
ion exchange. Better results were obtained when the wines
were treated in batches with doses of 6.5-7 gms per liter
of EDE-10 anion-exchange resins; contact times of 3-4 hours
were used with constant shaking.

Card : 2/2

BEGUNOVA, Rosa Davidovna, kand. biol. nauk, ZAKHARINA, O.S., kand. biol. nauk.;
MABAL'YANTS, G.G., prof., doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk,
retsenzant.; NILOV, V.I., prof., doktor khim. nauk, spetsredaktor.;
MASLOVA, Ye.F., red.; DOBUZHINSKAYA, L.V., tekhn. red.

[Chemical control in the process of making wine from fruits and
berries] 'Tekhnokhimicheskii kontrol' plodovo-lagodnogo vinodeliia.
Moskva, Pishchepromindst, 1958. 141 p. (MIRA 11:11)
(Fruit wines)

ROZINSKAYA, I.I.; ZAKHARINA, R.A., inzh.

Dyeing capron knit goods with dispersed metallized dyes. Tekst.
prom. 22 no.8:58-60 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Zaveduyushchiy khimicheskoy laboratoriyeye Gomel'skoy trikotazhnoy
fabriki imeni 8 Marta (for Rozinskaya). 2. Laboratoriya Gomel'skoy
trikotazhnoy fabriki imeni 8 Marta (for Zakharina).
(Dyes and dyeing--Nylon)

ROZINSKAYA, I.O.; ZAKHARINA, R.O., insh.

Dyeing of nylon-cotton blend hosiery. Tekst.prom. 25 no.11:72-73
N '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Nachal'nik khimicheskoy laboratorii Gomel'skoy chulochno-trikotazhnoy fabriki imeni 8-ye marta (for Rozinskaya).
2. Laboratoriya Gomel'skoy chulochno-trikotazhnoy fabriki imeni 8-ye marta (for Zakharina).

ZAKHAR'INA, S.B.

Complexometric method for determining zinc in waste waters.
Khim. volok. no. 6:32-33 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vodosnabzheniya,
kanalizatsii, gidrotekhnicheskikh sooruzheniy i inzhenernoy
gidrogeologii. (Sewage--Analysis) (Zinc--Analysis)

BAROCHINA, I.Ya.; GOLYAND, S.M.; ZAKHAR'INA, S.B.

Integrated removal of zinc from waste water and of hydrogen sulfide
from ventilating air in the production of synthetic fiber. Ozhis.
stoch. vol. no.3:137-153 '62. (MIRA 16:5)
(Air--Purification) (Industrial wastes--Purification)
(Zinc) (Hydrogen sulfide)

5 (3)

AUTHOR: Zakhar'ina, S. B.

05723

SOV/32-25-10-12/63

TITLE: Determination of "Phygon" (Dichloronaphthoquinone) in Waste Water and Other Diluted Solutions

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 10, p 1192 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A photocolometric method of determining the fungicide "phygon" which consists of dichloronaphthoquinone mixed with 50% kaolin is described. The method is based on a reaction of dichloronaphthoquinone dissolved in carbon tetrachloride with an alcoholic lye solution to form the yellow-pink colored 2-chloro-3-oxy-1,4-naphthoquinone. The dichloronaphthoquinone is extracted from the fungicide, or the waste water containing it, by means of carbon tetrachloride, and the extinction in the extract is measured on the photocolometer of type FEK-M (with blue light filter). A mixture of ethanol and carbon tetrachloride is used as a zero solution. The sensitivity of determination is determined by the molar extinction coefficient $\epsilon = 1727$. The method can be used for determining 2,3-dichloro-1,4-naphthoquinone in waste water.

ASSOCIATION: Institut VODGEO (VODGEO Institute)

Card 1/1

ZAKHARIY, N. F.

AUTHOR: Kilmorich, G. F.
 TITLE: Section of Analytical Chemistry of the VIII Bi-Malayev Congress on General and Applied Chemistry
 PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Analiticheskoy Khimii, 1959, Vol. 14, No. 4, pp. 511-512 (USSR)
 ABSTRACT:

Approximately 300 persons participated in the Department of Analytical Chemistry, among them representatives of various scientific research institutes, higher schools and industrial enterprises in Russia, scientists from China, Bulgaria, the GDR, Poland, Hungary, and Italy. Approximately 70 reports were heard. In his opening speech N. F. Zakharov reported on the achieved results and on modern problems of analytical chemistry. N. F. Zakharov reported on the application of physico-chemical analysis in heterogeneous systems for the solution of a series of problems of analytical chemistry. N. F. Zakharov reported on modern aims in the use of organic reagents. A. K. Zhukovskiy showed at the USSR - Baltic and Lithuanian symposiums the correlation between the stability of the analytical system, the stability of the control system, and the stability of the estimate of the oxides of Cu, Co, and Ni as depending on the structure of the character of reaction of some compounds in the formation of complexes. The problem of the application of heterocyclic acids in analytical chemistry was dealt with in the lectures of N. F. Zakharov and co-workers, and A. I. Kozlov and N. A. Malakhova. A large number of lectures dealt with the use of phosphoric acid for the separation of elements, A. I. Kozlov used aryl arsenic acid and aryl phosphinic acid. N. P. Kostovskiy and his co-workers treated some properties of rare compounds. The lecture of N. F. Zakharov dealt with the properties of the derivatives of a series of organic halogen fluorine derivatives. A. I. Kostovskiy lectured on the use of halochromism in analytical chemistry. N. F. Zakharov and N. A. Malakhova lectured on the determination of tantalum using differential spectrophotometry. N. F. Zakharov and N. A. Malakhova reported on new highly sensitive analysis methods using an ultraviolet microscope. Several lectures dealt with methodical and theoretical problems of spectrum analysis (A. P. Kostovskiy and G. A. Shervin, E. M. Farnshir and N. A. Malakhova). N. F. Zakharov and N. A. Malakhova treated the perfection of flame photometry. Several lectures dealt with the determination of elements by polarography (G. I. Kostovskiy, A. P. Kostovskiy and N. A. Malakhova). A. P. Kostovskiy and N. A. Malakhova reported on the results in using a microelectrode and a microelectrode in the determination of elements by polarography. The lecture of N. F. Zakharov and N. A. Malakhova treated the use of supercritical fluid extraction with the use of supercritical fluids. The lecture of N. F. Zakharov and N. A. Malakhova treated the use of supercritical fluids in the chemistry of uranium and thorium. N. F. Zakharov showed possibilities of predicting the conditions of chromatographic separation of elements based on their position in the periodic system. N. F. Zakharov reported on the use of ion exchange in the investigation of the state of substances in solutions. A. P. Kostovskiy and V. A. Petrashevskiy lectured on the chromatographic separation of a series of elements. N. F. Zakharov reported on adapting the properties of ion exchange resins. N. F. Zakharov and associates reported on the chromatographic proof of sulfonamide preparations in liquids of the organic. G. I. Kostovskiy and associates treated the application of high polymers in chromatographic analysis. The lecture of A. P. Kostovskiy and N. A. Malakhova dealt with gas chromatography. Several lectures dealt with the use of gas chromatography in the investigation of the conditions of the co-precipitation mechanism of ions of rare metals with sulfides (N. A. Malakhova) and for determining rare elements by means of isotopic dilution (N. F. Zakharov, G. I. Kostovskiy). In the field of elementary organic microanalysis the lectures of N. F. Zakharov, E. M. Farnshir and V. A. Petrashevskiy associates have to be mentioned, who treated the elaboration of rapid microanalysis for the simultaneous determination of several elements from one weighed portion of boron, fluorine and silicon-titanium compounds.

Card 1/4

Card 2/4

Card 3/4

Small

ZAKHAR'INA, S.B.

Determination of "figon" (dichloronaphthoquinone) in waste waters and other dilute solutions. Zav.lab. 25 no.10:1192 (MIRA 13:1) '59.

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vodosnabzheniya kanalizatsii, gidro-tekhnicheskikh sooruzheniy i inzhenernoy gidrogeologii (VODNIIZO).
(Naphthoquinone)

ZAKHAR-LITH. N., M.Kh.

Study of a Sturm-Liouville differential equation. Dokl. AN
SSSR 158 no.6:1264-1267 0 '64. (MIRA 17.12)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. Lomonosova.
Predstavlena akademikom P.S. Novikovym.

I. 09198-67 ENT(d) IJP(c)
ACC NR: AP7002782

SOURCE CODE: UR/0055/66/000/004/0003/0019

AUTHOR: Zakhar-itkin, M. Kh.

ORG: Department of the Theory of Numbers, Moscow State University (Kafedra teorii chisel, Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Increase in eigenvalues of a linear integral equation

SOURCE: Moscow. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya I. Matematika, mekhanika, no. 4, 1966, 3-19

TOPIC TAGS: asymptotic property, eigenvalue

ABSTRACT: The asymptotic properties of the sequence $\{\lambda_n\}$ of the eigenvalues for the integral equation

$$y(x) = \lambda \int_0^1 K(x,t)y(t)dt$$

are investigated with respect to the analytical properties of the kernel. Let the kernel $K(x,t)$ be extendable analytically from the segment $0 < t < 1$ into some domain of the complex plane, the boundary of this domain being tangential to this segment at the points $t = 0, t = 1$, which are singularities. Then the following evaluation is true: $|\lambda_n| > o(\sqrt{n})$, if the order of logarithmic tangency does not exceed $(j-2)/4$.

Let the kernel $K(x,t)$ and its partial derivatives with respect to x up to the order n be continuous and bounded in the square $0 \leq x, t \leq 1$, and let the $(n+1)$ -th derivative have a discontinuity on the diagonal $x=t$. Then, under some additional conditions, the asymptotic formula is true:

$$\lambda_n = (2\pi i m)^n + o(m^{n-2}).$$

Card 1/2

UDC: 517.948.32

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ACC NR: AF7002782

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The author thanks A. O. Gel'fond for suggesting the problems and directing the work, and also M. A. Yevgrafov for critical remarks in the preparation of this work. Orig. art. has: 4 figures. [JPRS: 38,006]

SUB CODE: 12 / SUBM DATE: 03-Jul64 / ORIG REF: 004

Card 2/2 ⁴⁷⁰

ZAKHARIYA, Ibragin

Trade-union unity will triumph. Vsem. prof. dvizh. no. 5:4-8 Ky '62.
(MIRA 15:6)

1. Sekretar' Vsemirnoy federatsii profsoyuzov.
(Africa—Trade unions)

ZAKHARIYA, Ibragim [Zakaria, Ibrahim]

A loyal friend of oppressed people. Sov. profsoiuzy 17
no.23:7 D '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Sekretar' Vsemirnoy federatsii pro:soyuzov
(Trade unions--Congresses)
(Colonies)

ZAKHARIYA, Ibragim[Zakaria, Ibrahim]

For the elimination of colonialism. Vsem prof. dvizh. no.1:45-58
Ja '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Sekretar' Vsemirnoy federatsii profsoyuzov.
(World politics) (Trade unions)

KARANDEYEV, K.B.; ZAKHARIYA, I.A.

Analysis of high frequency magnetization processes in magnetic
recorders. Nauch.zap. IMA. L'viv. fil. AN URSR. Ser. avtom. i
izm. tekhn. no.2:20-30 '54. (MLRA 8:11)
(Magnetic recorders and recording)

KARANDZEV, K.B.; ZAKHAROVA, I.A.

Switching method for the analysis of errors in rectifier devices.
Nauch. zap. IMA AN URSS. Ser. avtom. i ism. tekhn. 4:43-55 '55.
(Electric current rectifiers) (MIRA 10:8)

ZAKHARIYA, I. A.

KAPANDUYEV, K.B.; ZAKHARIYA, I.A.

A method for the compensation of temperature errors in rectifier
devices. Nauch. zap. IMA AN URSS, Ser. avtom. i ism. tekhn. 4:56-
58 '55. (MLRA 10:8)

(Electric current rectifiers)

ZAKHARIYA, I.A.

One of the operational conditions for single-cycle multivibrators
with cathode coupling. Nauch.zap. IMA AN URSR. Ser.avtom. 1 izm.
tekh. 5:158-170 '55. (MLRA 9:10)

(Oscillators, Electron-tube)

ZAKHARIYA, I.A.; MIKHAYLOVSKIY, V.N.

Problems of time-pulse conversion. Nauch.zap. IMA AN URSS. Ser.
avtom. i izm. tekhn. 5:171-183 '55. (MLRA 9:10)

(Telemetry)

ZAKHARIYA, I. A.

AUTHOR: Zakhariya, I. A.

108-11-8/10

TITLE: On the Improvement of the Properties of the Circuit-RC-Diagrams.
(Ob uluchshenii svoystv tsepochnykh RC-skhem).

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika, 1957, Vol. 12, Nr 11, pp. 66-71 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: In this report the improvement of the properties of circuit-RC-diagrams at the overlapping of the same will be examined. Comparison diagrams for three- and four-membered schemes with parallel resistance are set up. Formulae are furnished for the computation of the characteristics of a three-membered circuit-RC-scheme, whereby the different resistances are altered and the scheme-elements are altered progressively.
There are 7 figures and 8 references, 6 of which are Slavic.

SUBMITTED: September 17, 1956.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 1/1

ZAKHARIYA, I.A.

Inertness of feedback in single-cycle relaxation oscillators.
Radiotekhnika 17 no.8:59-68 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva
radiotekhniki i elektrosvyazi imeni Popova.
(Oscillators, Electron-tube)

ZAKHARIYA, Ibragim

For united international action to help Algeria in its struggle
for Ibrahim Zakaria. Vsem. prof. dvizh. no.2:1-2 F '61.
(MIRA 14:7)

1. Sekretar' Vsemirnoy federatsii profsoyuzov.
(World Federation of Trade Unions)
(Algeria--Politics and government)

ZAKHARIYA, I.A.

Theory and design of a single-stage pentode relaxation oscillator.
(MIRA 14:9)
Radiotekhnika 16 no.4:44-51 Ag '61.

1. Deystvitel'nyy khlen Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva
radiotekhniki i elektrosvyazi im. A.S. Popova.
(Oscillators, Electric)

KARANDEYEV, K.B.; ZAKHARIYA, I.A.

Inductance compensation of the error caused by the effect
of the curve shape for a simple circuit of a rectifier
voltmeter. Izv.tekh. no.7:41-45 J1 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

(Voltmeter)

82964

S/142/60/003/002/004/022
E192/E382

9,3260

AUTHOR: Zakhariya, I.A.

TITLE: A Phantastron³ Sawtooth Voltage Generator with Screen-grid Feedback

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy,
Radiotekhnika, 1960, Vol. 3, No. 2, pp. 177-190

TEXT: A phantastron sawtooth waveform generator, as shown in Fig. 1a, is considered. The capacitance C' in the system is comparatively large so that the voltage U_C can be regarded as constant during the operation of the system. For the purpose of analysis the grid characteristics of the circuit (which gives the anode current i_a as a function of the voltage e_1 at the control grid) is taken in the circuit shown in Fig. 1b; the shape of this characteristic is illustrated in Fig. 2. At large bias voltages at the control grid, the anode and screen currents are cut off and a positive potential appears at the third grid. When the voltage e_1 is increased, currents appear at the anode and the screen grid and the potential of the third grid decreases.

Card 1/4

82964

S/142/60/003/002/004/022

E192/E382

A Phantatron Sawtooth Voltage Generator with Screen-grid Feedback

At a certain value $e_1 = e_{1m}$, the potential of the third grid is such that a current redistribution occurs; this is characterized by the fact that the anode current decreases and the screen current increases; this results in a further reduction of the potential of the third grid. It is, therefore, possible to plot the function showing the dependence of the anode current on the potential of the third grid; the form of this characteristic is similar to that of Fig. 2 but the direction of change of e_3 is opposite to that of e_1 (see Fig. 2). The control characteristic of the third grid is illustrated in Fig. 3. The oscillation process in the system is based primarily on the charging and discharging of the capacitance C (Fig. 1a). The waveforms generated by the system are illustrated in Fig. 4. The system can be analysed by adopting a linear approximation of the pentode characteristics. These can be represented by Eqs. (3). For the control grid characteristic it is assumed that it can be approximated by the curve shown in Fig. 5. By means of this approximation it is possible to determine the

Card 2/4

82964

S/142/60/003/002/004/022

E192/E382

A Phantastron Sawtooth Voltage Generator with Screen-grid Feedback

relevant parameters of the grid characteristic. These parameters permit the investigation of the system under dynamic conditions. The process of charging of the capacitance C can be described by Eqs. (9). These can be written as Eq. (10), whose solution is given by Eq. (11), where e_{lm} is the minimum voltage at the grid at which the discharge of C commences. From Eq. (11) it is found that the period T_1 during which the anode voltage changes linearly is given by Eq. (12). The process of charging the capacitance is represented by Eq. (21). From this it follows that the charging time T_2 is given by Eq. (22). Normally, $T_2 \ll T_1$, so that the relative stability of the oscillation frequency is dependent on the stability of T_1 . The relative instability can therefore be expressed by Eq. (26), where $\Delta\beta/\beta$ is given by Eq. (27). By examining Eq. (26), it is seen that the phantastron can be

Card 3/4

82964
S/142/60/003/002/004/022

E192/E382

A Phantastron Sawtooth Voltage Generator with Screen-grid Feedback

conveniently frequency-modulated by changing the bias voltage E of the control grid. The relative frequency deviation is expressed by Eq. (30). The formulae are used to determine T_2 and T_1 in a practical circuit. The results obtained from the calculations are compared with some experimental results and it is found that the error of the calculation does not exceed $\pm 20\%$. There are 10 figures and 3 references: 2 Soviet and 1 German; one of the Soviet references is translated from English.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra teoreticheskoy radiotekhniki L'vovskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta (Chdr of Radio-Engineering Theory of L'vov Polytechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: June 2, 1959

Card 4/4

ZAKHARIYA, I.

We want our Algerian brothers to live in a free country.
Vsem.prof.dvizh. no.9:22-23 S '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Sekretar' Vsemirnoy federatsii professional'nykh soyuzov
(VFP). (Algeria--Politics and government)

ZAKHARIYA, I.A.

Shafie Ahmed El Sheikh sentenced to five years' imprisonment.
Vsem.prof.dvizh. no.3:20-22 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:5)
(Sudan--Politics and government)

ZAKHARIYA, I.A.

The Cairo conference, a demonstration of the solidarity of the international laboring class with the workers and people of Algeria. Vsem.prof.izvish. no.11:10-12 N '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Algeria--Politics and government)
(Trade unions)

ZAKHARIYA, I.

African working class solidarity and that of the entire world.
Vsem. prof. dvish. no.3:1-3 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Sekretar' Vsemirnogo profsoyuznogo dvisheniya.
(Africa--Politics) (Africa--Trade unions)

ZAKHARIYA, K.A.

Development of inflammation induced during a convulsive fit.
Fiziol.zhur. Ukr. 4 no.5:700-701 S-0 '58 (MIRA 11:11)

1. L'vovskiy meditsinskiy institut, kafedra patologicheskoy
fiziologii.

(CONVULSIONS)
(INFLAMMATION)

Zakhar'ya, N. F.

24(7) PAGE 1 BOOK EXPLOITATION 307/1700

Prof. Zhuravskiy

Materialy I Vsesoyuznogo soveshaniya po spektroskopii. 1956
t. II. Atomnaya spektroskopiya (Materials of the ICA All-Union
Conference on Spectroscopy, 1956. Vol. 2: Atomic Spectroscopy)
Mosc. Izd-vo L'vovskogo univ., 1958. 368 p. (Acad. Sci. USSR
Physicists' Journal, 1958, 3(9)). 3,000 copies printed.

Additional Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Komissiya po
spektroskopii.

Editorial Board: G. I. Landsberg, Academician, (Mosc. M. I.)
A. A. Reppent, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences;
I. M. Pribludnyy, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences;
V. A. Fabrikant, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences;
V. G. Koritskiy, Candidate of Technical Sciences; S. M. Mayak, Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; L. K. Eliseyev, Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; V. S. Mil'yanchuk (Deceased), Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; A. B. Ginzburg, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; M. I. S. Gaser, Tech. M. I. V. Sarayuk.

Summary: This book is intended for scientists and researchers in the field of spectroscopy, as well as for technical personnel using spectrum analysis in various industries.

CONTENTS: This volume contains 177 scientific and technical studies of atomic spectroscopy presented at the ICA All-Union Conference on Spectroscopy in 1956. The studies were carried out by scientists of scientific and technical institutes and include extensive bibliographies of Soviet and other sources. The studies cover many phases of spectroscopy: spectra of rare earths, electromagnetic radiation, physicochemical methods for controlling uranium production, physics and technology of gas discharge, optics and spectroscopy, abnormal dispersion in metal vapors, spectroscopy and the combustion theory, spectrum analysis of ores and minerals, photographic methods for quantitative spectrum analysis of metals and alloys, spectral determination of the hydrogen content of metals by means of isotopes, tables, and atlases of spectral lines, spark spectrographic analysis, statistical study of variation in the parameters of calibration curves, determination of traces of metals, spectrum analysis in metallurgy, thermochemistry in metallurgy, and principles and practice of spectrochemical analysis.

Card 2/31

Prizke, M. M. Studying Ionization and Excitation Conditions in the Plasma of an Arc Discharge	338
Prizke, M. A., and S. M. Solodovnik. Spectrographic Method for the Determination of Impurities in Alkali and Alkaline-earth Metals	341
Nicht, I. M. Spectrographic Determination of Dispersed Elements in Gases and Concentrates, and Determination of Impurities in the Dispersed Elements	343
Polyakov, J. N., and A. K. Rusanov. Spectrographic Analysis of Rare Earth Elements	346
Shvachkin, A. A. Spectrum Analysis of Mixtures of Rare Earth Elements	350
Zakhar'ya, N. F., and N. A. Puga. Use of Solid-state Chemical Reactions in Spectrum Analysis	355
Zakhar'ya, N. F., and T. A. Leyferman. Use of Solid-state Chemical Reactions in Spectrum Analysis	359

Card 2/31

ZAKHARKIN, L. I.; STANKO, V. I.; KLIMOVA, A. I.

Halogenation of "baren" and phenyl "baren." Izv. AN SSSR
Ser Khim no. 4:771 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR.

KOVREDOV, A.I.; ZAKHARKIN, L.I.

Synthesis of 1-chloroboracycloalkanes. Izv.AN SSSR. Ser.khim. no.1:
50-54 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Institut elementcorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR.

ZAKHARKIN, L.I.; IVANOV, L.L.

Action of alkali metals and their hydrides on triphenylaluminum.
Izv.AN SSSR. Ser.khim. no.1:196-197 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Institut elementoorganicheskikh soedineniy AN SSSR.

20-118-4-24/61

AUTHORS: Zakharkin, L. I., Gavrilenko, V. V.

TITLE: The Effect of Carbon Dioxide on Aluminum Trialkyls (Deystviye
dвуokisi ugleroda na alyuminiytrialkily). The Synthesis of
Carboxylic Acids (Sintez karbonovykh kislot)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 118, Nr 4, pp. 713-715
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: Contradicting data concerning this action can be found in
publications. The p-toluic acid is formed by the reaction of
tri-p-tolyl-aluminum with CO₂ (ref. 1). No carboxylic acids
are supposed to be formed by the reaction mentioned in the
title (ref. 2). Finally aliphatic organic aluminum compounds
of the type R₂AlJ and RAlJ₂ are not to react at all with CO₂
(ref. 3). The authors have, however, proved that the reaction
mentioned in the title takes place under pressure (up to 320
atmospheres absolute pressure) and at an increased temperature
(220-250°) under formation of mainly carboxylic acids. Approxi-
mately 2 equivalents of the organic aluminum compound enter
into the reaction under the conditions investigated. This shows
at least that the compounds of the type R₂AlOCOCH₃ form carb-
oxylic acids with CO₂. A certain quantity of neutral substances

Card 1/3

The Effect of Carbon Dioxide on Aluminum Trialkyls.
The Synthesis of Carboxylic Acids

2G-118-4-24/61

was always formed here which were not investigated. Butyric acid with a yield of approximately 60% of the theoretically possible value was produced from tripropyl aluminum and CO₂. Propionic-, isovaleric acid resp. were obtained in a similar way from triethyl- and tri-isobutyl-aluminum. This method of synthesis may be interesting for the synthesis of normal seb-
acic acids with even as well as with odd C-number. A mixture of normal seb-
acic acids with an odd C-number was formed with a yield of approximat-
ely 50% in the CO₂-action on a mixture of tri-ethyl-aluminum and ethylene (see ref. 2). Therefrom propionic-, valeric-, enanthic-, pelargonic-, and hendecane acid were isolated. A mixture of normal seb-
acic acids was obtained in an analogous experiment which was carried out with tri-propyl-aluminum. Butyric-, capronic-, and caprylic acid could be isolated from this mixture. An experimental part with the usual data follows. There are 4 non-Slavic references.

ASSOCIATION: Institute for Elemental-organic Compounds AS USSR (Institut
elementoorganicheskikh soedineniy Akademii nauk SSSR)

Card 2/3

The Effect of Carbon Dioxide on Aluminum Trialkyls.
The Synthesis of Carboxylic Acids

20-113-4-24/61

PRESENTED: September 19, 1957, by A. N. Nesmeyanov, Academician
SUBMITTED: September 17, 1957
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

28277

S/062/61/000/010/014/018
B106/B101

53700

AUTHORS:

Zakharkin, L. I., and Khorlina, I. M.

TITLE:

Preparation of dialkyl-aluminum hydrides from dialkyl-aluminum halides and sodium hydride

PERIODICAL:

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, no. 10, 1961, 1894 - 1895

TEXT: The conversion of dialkyl-aluminum halides into dialkyl-aluminum hydrides is of great interest, since the latter are good reducing agents. So far, only the conversion of diethyl-aluminum chloride (Ref. 2: K. Ziegler, Liebigs Ann. Chem. 582, 91 (1954)) and diethyl-aluminum bromide (Ref. 3: L. I. Zakharkin, I. M. Khorlina, Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. khim. n. 1960, 142) has been known. The present paper describes the reduction of dimethyl-aluminum chloride and dimethyl-aluminum iodide to dimethyl-aluminum hydride, of diethyl-aluminum chloride, diethyl-aluminum bromide, and diethyl-aluminum iodide to diethyl-aluminum hydride, of dipropyl-aluminum chloride and dipropyl-aluminum bromide to dipropyl-aluminum hydride, and of diisobutyl-aluminum chloride and diisobutyl-

Card 1/4

28275/062/61/000/010/014/018
B106/B101

Preparation of dialkyl-aluminum...

aluminum bromide to diisobutyl aluminum hydride. The reductions were carried out with sodium hydride. The reduction of diethyl-aluminum chloride and sodium hydride to hexane described by Ziegler et al. (Ref.2: see above) is slow and incomplete. All the dialkyl-aluminum halides mentioned above are quickly and completely reduced by sodium hydride to the corresponding dialkyl-aluminum hydrides at 40-60°C if aromatics (benzene, toluene) are used as solvents, and if the reduction takes place by seeding with the corresponding dialkyl-aluminum hydride. The corresponding trialkyl aluminum can also be used as a seeding substance. Dialkyl-aluminum hydride is added to dissolve sodium hydride as the complex NaR_2AlH_2 , which then acts as a reducing agent for dialkyl-aluminum halide. The reduction thus follows the pattern $\text{NaH} + \text{R}_2\text{AlX} \rightarrow \text{NaR}_2\text{AlH}_2$, $\text{NaR}_2\text{AlH}_2 + \text{R}_2\text{AlX} \rightarrow 2\text{R}_2\text{AlH} + \text{NaX}$. The resulting dialkyl-aluminum hydride and sodium hydride again form a complex which reduces another portion of dialkyl-aluminum halide, etc. Yield of hydrides: 75-85% of the theoretical value. The experimental results are given in a table. The authors also reduced ethyl-aluminum sesquichloride and ethyl-aluminum sesquibromide with sodium hydride in a benzene solution at 50°C by seeding

Card 2/4

Preparation of dialkyl-aluminum...

20277 S/062/61/000/010/014/C18
E106/B101

with diethyl-aluminum hydride. The reaction takes place smoothly, without decomposition of its products. It is, however, impossible to obtain an equimolecular mixture of diethyl-aluminum hydride and ethyl-aluminum hydride. Usually, a mixture of ~70% of diethyl-aluminum hydride and 30% of ethyl-aluminum hydride forms apparently due to disproportionation of ethyl-aluminum hydride. For the above reductions, 1.5 - 2 g of the corresponding dialkyl-aluminum hydride or trialkyl aluminum is added to a suspension of sodium hydride (excess: 3-5%) in absolute benzene. After mixing and heating to -80°C , the corresponding dialkyl-aluminum halide is added dropwise within 15 - 20 min; so, the temperature of the reaction mixture does not exceed $50 - 60^{\circ}\text{C}$. After addition of the halide, the mixture is maintained at 50°C for one hour. The sodium-halide deposit is filtered off in a nitrogen atmosphere, or is centrifuged and washed with twice or three times the amount of benzene. The latter is distilled off in a water-jet vacuum at a bath temperature of $40 - 50^{\circ}\text{C}$. The hydride obtained is distilled in vacuo. [Abstracter's note: Essentially complete translation.] There are 1 table and 3 references: 2 Soviet and 1 non-Soviet.

Card 3/4

Preparation of dialkyl-aluminum...

20211 S/062/61/000/010/014/018
B106/B101

ASSOCIATION: Institut elementoorganicheskikh sovedineniy Akademii nauk
SSSR (Institute of Elemental-organic Compounds of the Academy
of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: April 6, 1961

R_2AlX	Выход соот- ветствующе- го гидри- да, % (1)	Т. кип. гидрида, °C (p, мм рт. ст.) (2)	R_2AlX	Выход соот- ветствующе- го гидрида, % (1)	Т. кип. гидрида, °C (p, мм рт. ст.) (2)
$(CH_3)_2AlCl$	84	43 (3)	$(i-C_4H_9)_2AlCl$	79	91-96 (1)
$(CH_3)_2AlI$	72	То же (3)	$(n-C_4H_9)_2AlBr$	85	—
$(C_2H_5)_2AlCl$	86	65-67 (1)	$(i-C_4H_9)_2AlCl$	70	114 (1)
$(C_2H_5)_2AlBr$	82	—	$(i-C_4H_9)_2AlBr$	80	То же (1)
$(C_2H_5)_2AlI$	87	—			

Legend to the Table: (1) yield of the corresponding hydride, %;
(2) boiling point of the hydride, °C (p, mm Hg); (3) dto.

Card 4/4

ZAKHARKIN, L.I.; OKHLOBYSTIN, O.Yu.

Synthesis of some organometallic compounds by means of aluminum trialkyls. Zhur. ob. khim. 31 no. 11:3662-3665 N :61.

(MIRA 14:11)

(Organometallic compounds)

ZAKHARKIN, L.I., doktor khim.nauk; OKHLOBYSTIN, O.Yu..

Aluminum organic compounds. Priroda 50 no.4:89-92 Apr '61.
(MIRA 14:4)

1. Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Aluminum organic compounds)

AUTHORS: Nesmeyanov, A. N., Zakharkin, L. I., Freydlina, R. Kh. SOV/62-58-7-7/26

TITLE: Amines Containing the CCl_3 Group and Their Basicity (Aminy, soderzhashchiye CCl_3 -gruppu i ikh osnovnost')

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, 1958, Nr 7, pp 841 - 845 (USSR)

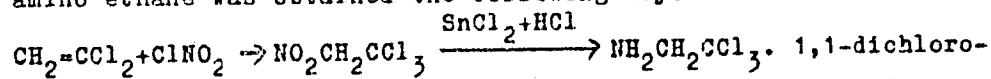
ABSTRACT: The aim of the present paper was the explanation of the influence of the CCl_3 group on the basicity of the amino group in the $\text{NH}_2(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{CCl}_3$ series. The values of the dissociation constant K , obtained are shown in table 1. The dissociation constants K for ethyl amine, propyl amine and n.butyl amine amount to $3.4 \cdot 10^{-4}$ (25°), $4.7 \cdot 10^{-4}$ (25°), $4.1 \cdot 10^{-4}$ (25°). It may be seen that by the introduction of the trichloro-methyl group instead of the methyl group the amino basicity is decreased by the 10^4 fold if the CCl_3 and NH_2 group is divided by a methylene group. If the CCl_3 group is compared to the CCl_2CH group it may be seen that the former has a considerably greater induction effect (of the electron acceptor) than the latter. The amine

Card 1/3

Amines Containing the CCl_3 Group and Their Basicity

SOV/62-58-7-7/26

synthesis was achieved the following way: 1,1,1-trichloro-3-aminopropane, 1,1,1-trichloro-4-aminobutane, and 1,1-dichloro-4-aminobutene-1 were obtained from the corresponding carboxylic acids under the action of nitrous hydrogen acid in the presence of concentrated sulfuric acid. The amine yield is, however, small due to the side reactions of the dehydrochlorination and the hydrolysis under the action of sulfuric acid. 1,1,1-trichloro-2-amino ethane was obtained the following way:



1,1-dichloro-3-aminopropene-1 was synthesized by means of the action of hexamethylene tetraamine on 1,1,3-trichloro-propene-1 with a subsequent adduct decomposition by hydrochloric acid.

Conclusion: The dissociation constants of the amines of the $\text{CCl}_3(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{NH}_2$ series were measured, with n being equal to 1-4, and the $\text{CCl}_2=\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{NH}_2$ series, with n being equal to 1,2.

There are 2 tables and 5 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/3

Amines Containing the CCl_3 Group and Their Basicity

NOV/62-58-7-7/26

ASSOCIATION: Institut elementoorganicheskikh soedineniy Akademii nauk SSSR
(Institute of Elemental-organic Compounds, AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: December 28, 1956

Card 3/3

AUTHOR: Zakharkin, L. I. SOV/62-58-7-8/26

TITLE: The Effect of Organomagnesium Compounds on 1-Chloro-3-Alkoxy-alkynes-1 (Deystviye magniyorganicheskikh soyedineniy na 1-khlor-3-alkoksialkiny-1)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, 1958, Nr 7, pp 846 - 851 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the present paper the author reports on the reaction of organomagnesium compounds with 3-alkoxy-1-chloroalkynes carried out by him, which leads without the used catalysts to the formation of di-substituted acetylenes:

$$RCH(OAlk) - C \equiv C - Cl + R' MgX \longrightarrow RCH(OAlk) - C \equiv CR'$$

 The substituted chloro acetylenes of the structure $RCH_2C \equiv C - C_2$ do not react with organomagnesium compounds. In the presence of cobalt chloride the reaction is possible, it takes, however, place without the formation of disubstituted acetylenes $RCH_2C \equiv C - R'$. However, a mixture of halogen- and oxygen-containing products is formed. There are 1 table and 7 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

Card 1/2

The Effect of Organomagnesium Compounds on 1-Chloro-
3-Alkoxyalkynes-1

SOV/62-58-7-8/26

ASSOCIATION: Institut elementorganicheskikh soedineniy Akademii nauk SSSR
(Institute of Elemental-organic Compounds, AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: December 20, 1956

Card 2/2

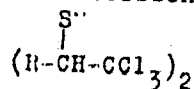
AUTHORS: Zakharkin, L. I., Korneva, V. V.

SOV/62-58-7-9/26

TITLE: The Addition of Sulfur Chlorides to $RCH=CCl_2$ in Neutral and Acid Medium (Priyedineniye khloridov sery k $RCH=CCl_2$ v neytral'noy i kisley sredakh)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, 1958, Nr 7, pp 852 - 856 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the present paper the authors describe the addition of sulfur chlorides (mainly sulfur monochloride) to the CCl_2-CH group in a neutral medium as well as in a medium of concentrated sulfuric acid. It was found that sulfur monochloride easily combines with $RCH=CCl_2$ (in the presence of anhydrous ferric chloride), on which occasion



is formed. The addition of sulfur dichloride leads to the same disulfides with a simultaneous chlorination of the CCl_2-CH group. The addition of sulfur monochloride to $RCH=CCl_2$ in a

Card 1/2

The Addition of Sulfur Chlorides to $RCH-CCl_2$ in
Neutral and Acid Medium

SOV/62-58-7-9/26

sulfuric medium takes place according to the type of conjugated
reactions and leads to α -dithio-dicarboxylic acids
($RCH-CCOCH$)₂. It was also found that α -mercapto- δ -chloro-
S

valeric acid separates hydrogen chloride when heated, and that
it converts to tetrahydrothiophene- α -carboxylic acid. There are
7 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut elementoorganicheskikh soedineniy Akademii nauk SSSR
(Institute of Elemental-organic Compounds, AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: December 28, 1956

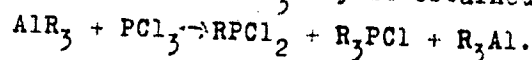
Card 2/2

AUTHORS: Okhlobystin, O. Yu., Zakharkin, L. I. SOV/62-58-8-15/22

TITLE: The Action of Aluminium Trialkyls on Phosphorus Trichloride
(Deystviye alyuminiytrialkilov na trekhkhloristy fosfor)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk,
1958, Nr 8, pp. 1006-1003 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The interaction of the aluminium trialkyls with phosphorus trichloride has been investigated only little up to now. Organo-lithium-, magnesium- and zinc compounds alkylate phosphorus trichloride to the trialkyl phosphines. In the introduction the authors discuss the investigations carried out by Kharash as well as the work on the effect of mercury dialkyl on phosphorus trichloride (Refs 2-4). The findings of this paper are that after the interaction had taken place between the aluminium trialkyls and phosphorus trichloride all three stages of the alkylation of PCl_3 may be obtained:



In the present short report the conditions for the synthesis of alkyl dichlorophosphines is described proceeding from the phosphorus trichloride and the corresponding aluminium trialkyls.

Card 1/2

The Action of Aluminium Trialkyls on Phosphorus Trichloride SOV/62-58-8-15/22

There are 9 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut elementoorganicheskikh sovedineniy Akademii nauk SSSR
(Institute of Elemental-Organic Compounds, AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: March 5, 1958

Card 2/2

ZAKHARIYA, N. F.																													
QUANTITATIVE SPECTRUM DETERMINATION OF ALUMINUM IN TIN BRONZES. N. F. Zakhariya (Dokl. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., 1945, [Vol. 1, (6), 629-632]. [in Russian]). Arc spectra of bronzes were used to estimate Al in the range of 0.01-0.05% in tin bronzes with a great saving of time. All lines are compared with Ni lines from the nickel rod used as the second electrode. A comparison of chemical and spectrographic results is given in detail and the results are in fair agreement. -- E. van N.																													
METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																													
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> </table>										1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10																				

ZAKHARIYA, N. F.

CA

The quantitative spectrographic analysis of several light alloys using a spectrograph with glass optics. — N. P. Zakhariya. *Zvezdkiye Lab.* 13, 226-7(1947). From Zhurnal Khim. i Metallurgii. Spectrographically with Al 3001 and 2861 and Ni 3003 and 2873. Sn was detd. from 1 to 6% with Sn 4525 and Ni 4747. Mg up to 1.25% was detd. with Mg 6173 and Ni 4984. Above 1.0%, Mg 5167 was used. For Mn in Al, Mn 4781 and 4823 and Ni 4821, 4831, and 4787 were used. Spectrographic analysis usually varied by 5-10% from chem. analysis.

Cyrus Feldman

ZAKHARIYA, N.F.

Category: USSR/Analytical Chemistry - General Questions.

G-1

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur-Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 30946

Author : Zakhariya N. F., Fuga N.A., Leyderman Ts. A.

Inst : not given

Title : Use of Chemical Reactions in Processes of Spectral Analysis

Orig Pub: Zavod. laboratoriya, 1956, 22, No 11, 1303-1306

Abstract: To eliminate the effect of composition and enhance the sensitivity of the analysis use is made of carbonization (C) and halogenation (H). C is used in determination of admixtures in oxides of high melting metals, to bind the base (spectrography is applied to the stage of evaporation of oxides) and in the determination of carbide-forming elements in ores and minerals for a preliminary driving off of admixtures (spectrography of the stage of carbide combustion). The reactions take place in an arc of direct or alternating current during evaporation of mixtures with coal powder, from carbon electrodes. H is used in the determination of

Card : 1/2

-19-

Category: USSR/Analytical Chemistry - General Questions.

G-1

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur-Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 30946

Author : Zakhariya N. F., Fuga N.A., Leydlerman Ts. A.

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Card : 1/2

-19-

ZAKHARIYA, N.F.; LEYDERMAN, TS.A.

Using solid state chemical reactions in spectrum analysis.
Report No.2: Determining certain rare elements in ores or
minerals. Fiz.sbor. no.4:358-361 '58. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Ukrainskiy filial Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta redkikh i malykh metallov. UkrGiredmet.
(Spectrum analysis)

ZAKHARIYA, N.F.

POLAR : BOOK EXPLOITATION

Academic Press, 1978. Hardcover, 250 pages. \$12.50. ISBN 0-12-016010-0.

POSTAL: The collection of articles is intended for chemists, metallurgists, and engineers.

[illegible]

25

Babbitt, A.K., and P.T. Jellison. Spectroscopic analysis
of the effect of temperature on the fluorescence of
the protein in the presence of various solvents.

Deformation of Nitrogen Molecules

La Nouvelle Generation
and J. T. D'Almeida. Deterioration of Small Countries 5

Robert, A.F. 111 Madison
of Oregon is a better person

[illegible][illegible]

SECRET

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE ON THE PROGRESS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY

[illegible]

RECEIVED BY THE DIRECTOR, FBI, MAY 10 1961
FROM THE SAC, NEW YORK (100-38861) (P)
SUBJECT: JAMES EARL RAY, AKA; ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO
OBTAIN PASSPORT TO CUBA; NEW YORK LETTER TO BUREAU,
MAY 4, 1961.

ALL O.V. DISSENT.

REPORT OF
TECHNICAL SECTION AND ZIRCONIUM
OF U.S. NAVY

Barbours, A.C., Sr., 2, Fort-Street, N.P., Scotland, was
informed of his name in Titanium and Titanium Dioxide

Determination of Nonresale Factor

Determination of the Percentage of
of Quartz in Rock. Examples.
Gibbsite and Talc. Example.

Oxygen is needed for the
 growth of the bacteria

TABLE 1. Determination of Coefficients in the
Equation $y = ax + b$ for the Prediction of the
Yield of the Crop

and is directed by the President of the United States.

RECEIVED
OCT 10 1964

Registration: F-10; C-10; M-10; A-10; S-10; T-10; U-10; V-10; W-10; X-10; Y-10; Z-10; AA-10; AB-10; AC-10; AD-10; AE-10; AF-10; AG-10; AH-10; AI-10; AJ-10; AK-10; AL-10; AM-10; AN-10; AO-10; AP-10; AQ-10; AR-10; AS-10; AT-10; AU-10; AV-10; AW-10; AX-10; AY-10; AZ-10; BA-10; BB-10; BC-10; BD-10; BE-10; BF-10; BG-10; BH-10; BI-10; BJ-10; BK-10; BL-10; BM-10; BN-10; BO-10; BP-10; BQ-10; BR-10; BS-10; BT-10; BU-10; BV-10; BW-10; BX-10; BY-10; BZ-10; CA-10; CB-10; CC-10; CD-10; CE-10; CF-10; CG-10; CH-10; CI-10; CJ-10; CK-10; CL-10; CM-10; CN-10; CO-10; CP-10; CQ-10; CR-10; CS-10; CT-10; CU-10; CV-10; CW-10; CX-10; CY-10; CZ-10; DA-10; DB-10; DC-10; DD-10; DE-10; DF-10; DG-10; DH-10; DI-10; DJ-10; DK-10; DL-10; DM-10; DN-10; DO-10; DP-10; DQ-10; DR-10; DS-10; DT-10; DU-10; DV-10; DW-10; DX-10; DY-10; DZ-10; EA-10; EB-10; EC-10; ED-10; EE-10; EF-10; EG-10; EH-10; EI-10; EJ-10; EK-10; EL-10; EM-10; EN-10; EO-10; EP-10; EQ-10; ER-10; ES-10; ET-10; EU-10; EV-10; EW-10; EX-10; EY-10; EZ-10; FA-10; FB-10; FC-10; FD-10; FE-10; FF-10; FG-10; FH-10; FI-10; FJ-10; FK-10; FL-10; FM-10; FN-10; FO-10; FP-10; FQ-10; FR-10; FS-10; FT-10; FU-10; FV-10; FW-10; FX-10; FY-10; FZ-10; GA-10; GB-10; GC-10; GD-10; GE-10; GF-10; GG-10; GH-10; GI-10; GJ-10; GK-10; GL-10; GM-10; GN-10; GO-10; GP-10; GQ-10; GR-10; GS-10; GT-10; GU-10; GV-10; GW-10; GX-10; GY-10; GZ-10; HA-10; HB-10; HC-10; HD-10; HE-10; HF-10; HG-10; HH-10; HI-10; HJ-10; HK-10; HL-10; HM-10; HN-10; HO-10; HP-10; HQ-10; HR-10; HS-10; HT-10; HU-10; HV-10; HW-10; HX-10; HY-10; HZ-10; IA-10; IB-10; IC-10; ID-10; IE-10; IF-10; IG-10; IH-10; II-10; IJ-10; IK-10; IL-10; IM-10; IN-10; IO-10; IP-10; IQ-10; IR-10; IS-10; IT-10; IU-10; IV-10; IW-10; IX-10; IY-10; IZ-10; JA-10; JB-10; JC-10; JD-10; JE-10; JF-10; JG-10; JH-10; JI-10; JJ-10; JK-10; JL-10; JM-10; JN-10; JO-10; JP-10; JQ-10; JR-10; JS-10; JT-10; JU-10; JV-10; JW-10; JX-10; JY-10; JZ-10; KA-10; KB-10; KC-10; KD-10; KE-10; KF-10; KG-10; KH-10; KI-10; KJ-10; KK-10; KL-10; KM-10; KN-10; KO-10; KP-10; KQ-10; KR-10; KS-10; KT-10; KU-10; KV-10; KW-10; KX-10; KY-10; KZ-10; LA-10; LB-10; LC-10; LD-10; LE-10; LF-10; LG-10; LH-10; LI-10; LJ-10; LK-10; LL-10; LM-10; LN-10; LO-10; LP-10; LQ-10; LR-10; LS-10; LT-10; LU-10; LV-10; LW-10; LX-10; LY-10; LZ-10; MA-10; MB-10; MC-10; MD-10; ME-10; MF-10; MG-10; MH-10; MI-10; MJ-10; MK-10; ML-10; MM-10; MN-10; MO-10; MP-10; MQ-10; MR-10; MS-10; MT-10; MU-10; MV-10; MW-10; MX-10; MY-10; MZ-10; NA-10; NB-10; NC-10; ND-10; NE-10; NF-10; NG-10; NH-10; NI-10; NJ-10; NK-10; NL-10; NM-10; NN-10; NO-10; NP-10; NQ-10; NR-10; NS-10; NT-10; NU-10; NV-10; NW-10; NX-10; NY-10; NZ-10; OA-10; OB-10; OC-10; OD-10; OE-10; OF-10; OG-10; OH-10; OI-10; OJ-10; OK-10; OL-10; OM-10; ON-10; OO-10; OP-10; OQ-10; OR-10; OS-10; OT-10; OU-10; OV-10; OW-10; OX-10; OY-10; OZ-10; PA-10; PB-10; PC-10; PD-10; PE-10; PF-10; PG-10; PH-10; PI-10; PJ-10; PK-10; PL-10; PM-10; PN-10; PO-10; PP-10; PQ-10; PR-10; PS-10; PT-10; PU-10; PV-10; PW-10; PX-10; PY-10; PZ-10; QA-10; QB-10; QC-10; QD-10; QE-10; QF-10; QG-10; QH-10; QI-10; QJ-10; QK-10; QL-10; QM-10; QN-10; QO-10; QP-10; QQ-10; QR-10; QS-10; QT-10; QU-10; QV-10; QW-10; QX-10; QY-10; QZ-10; RA-10; RB-10; RC-10; RD-10; RE-10; RF-10; RG-10; RH-10; RI-10; RJ-10; RK-10; RL-10; RM-10; RN-10; RO-10; RP-10; RQ-10; RR-10; RS-10; RT-10; RU-10; RV-10; RW-10; RX-10; RY-10; RZ-10; SA-10; SB-10; SC-10; SD-10; SE-10; SF-10; SG-10; SH-10; SI-10; SJ-10; SK-10; SL-10; SM-10; SN-10; SO-10; SP-10; SQ-10; SR-10; SS-10; ST-10; SU-10; SV-10; SW-10; SX-10; SY-10; SZ-10; TA-10; TB-10; TC-10; TD-10; TE-10; TF-10; TG-10; TH-10; TI-10; TJ-10; TK-10; TL-10; TM-10; TN-10; TO-10; TP-10; TQ-10; TR-10; TS-10; TT-10; TU-10; TV-10; TW-10; TX-10; TY-10; TZ-10; UA-10; UB-10; UC-10; UD-10; UE-10; UF-10; UG-10; UH-10; UI-10; UJ-10; UK-10; UL-10; UM-10; UN-10; UO-10; UP-10; UQ-10; UR-10; US-10; UT-10; UY-10; UZ-10; VA-10; VB-10; VC-10; VD-10; VE-10; VF-10; VG-10; VH-10; VI-10; VJ-10; VK-10; VL-10; VM-10; VN-10; VO-10; VP-10; VQ-10; VR-10; VS-10; VT-10; VU-10; VV-10; VW-10; VX-10; VY-10; VZ-10; WA-10; WB-10; WC-10; WD-10; WE-10; WF-10; WG-10; WH-10; WI-10; WJ-10; WK-10; WL-10; WM-10; WN-10; WO-10; WP-10; WQ-10; WR-10; WS-10; WT-10; WU-10; WV-10; WW-10; WX-10; WY-10; WZ-10; XA-10; XB-10; XC-10; XD-10; XE-10; XF-10; XG-10; XH-10; XI-10; XJ-10; XK-10; XL-10; XM-10; XN-10; XO-10; XP-10; XQ-10; XR-10; XS-10; XT-10; XU-10; XV-10; XW-10; XX-10; XY-10; XZ-10; YA-10; YB-10; YC-10; YD-10; YE-10; YF-10; YG-10; YH-10; YI-10; YJ-10; YK-10; YL-10; YM-10; YN-10; YO-10; YP-10; YQ-10; YR-10; YS-10; YT-10; YU-10; YV-10; YW-10; YX-10; YZ-10; ZA-10; ZB-10; ZC-10; ZD-10; ZE-10; ZF-10; ZG-10; ZH-10; ZI-10; ZJ-10; ZK-10; ZL-10; ZM-10; ZN-10; ZO-10; ZP-10; ZQ-10; ZR-10; ZS-10; ZT-10; ZU-10; ZV-10; ZW-10; ZX-10; ZY-10; ZZ-10.

Middle, Allcock, and George E. Crawford.

[illegible]

Blatt, J. M., and A. E. Parsons. Spectrophotometric Determination of Nitrite in

K.F. and S.A. Moss. Spectral Determination of Amino Acids in

1

ZAKHARIYA, N.F.

Spectrographic determination of niobium and tantalum in ores and
minerals. Trudy Kon. anal. khim. 12:75-81 '60. (KIRA 13:8)
(Niobium--Spectra) (Tantalum--Spectra)
(Mineralogy, Determinative)

ZAKHARIYA, N.F.; FUGA, N.A.

Spectrum determination of impurities in hafnium. Trudy Kom. anal.
khim. 12:166-171 '60.

(Hafnium--Analysis)

(MIRA 13:8)
(Spectrum analysis)

ZAKHARIYA, N.F.; GRECHANOVSKIY, V.P.

Iodination of metallic germanium. Ukr.khim.zhur. 30 no.11:1141-1142 '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR, Laboratorii v Odesse.

ZAKHARIYA, N.F.; TURULINA, O.P.; KARPENKO, L.I.; VOLOSHCHENKO, I.A.

Use of sulfidizers in spectral analysis. Zav. lab. 29 no.6:
683 '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR,
laboratorii v g. Odessa.
(Spectral analysis) (Sulfuration)

TOPIC TAGS: active carrier, sulfilizer, spectral analyzer, sulfonamide.

ZAKHARIYA, N. F.; TURULINA, O. P.; FUGA, N. A.

Study of thermochemical processes in spectrum analysis. Izv.
AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 27 no.1:4-5 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR.

(Thermochemistry) (Spectrum analysis)

S/048/63/027/001/002/043
B163/B180

AUTHORS: Zakhariya, N. F., Turulina, O. P., and Fuga, N. A.

TITLE: Investigation of the thermochemical processes in spectroscopic analysis

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v.27, no. 1, 1963, 4-5

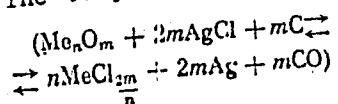
TEXT: Mixtures containing ZrO_2 , oxides of impurity elements and halides of Cu and Ag and mixtures in which the basic components were oxides of other rare elements such as Nb, Hf, and Ta, were heated to 800 - 2300°K. The residue, in some cases the sublimate, was quantitatively analyzed and the temperature dependence of reaction and sublimation rates determined, as also the most probable reaction process. Thermodynamic calculations were made and the kinetics studied. The interaction of impurities with a reactant depends on the formation of compounds with the basic component and the probability and thermal stability of such compounds depend on the intensity of the cation field of the oxides. For the halogenization of stable compounds the cation radii of the expelled element and the

Card 1/4

S/048/63/027/001/002/043
B163/B180

Investigation of the thermochemical ...

reactant must be similar. Besides decomposition of complex compounds into component oxides, at high temperatures all oxides are either reduced to the metal or to lower valence oxides. Interaction mechanisms differ for different multivalent oxides, e. g. Fe_2O_3 reacts with AgCl to form FeCl_3 , and Cr_2O_3 forms Ag_2CrO_4 at low temperatures while at higher temperatures, the metals or lower oxides interact with the reactant. The best reactants are halides with low vapor tension which persist in the specimen even at high temperatures. The temperature dependence of the free energy of the reaction



is given in Fig. 2. It shows that chlorination reactions are excellent for the expulsion, and consequently the spectroscopic determination, of elements to the left of the periodic system. This paper was presented at the 14th Conference on Spectroscopy in Gor'kiy, July 5-12, 1961. There are 2 figures.

Card 2/4

Investigation of the thermochemical ...

S/048/63/027/001/002/043
B163/B180

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk
USSR (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry of the
Academy of Sciences UkrSSR)

Fig. 2. Variation of free reaction energy ΔF^0 on temperature. "n" and
"k" are the melting point and boiling point of the chlorides.

Legend: (1) ΔF^0 , kcal g-equiv⁻¹ of the chloride
(2) T_B , boiling point of AgCl, 1823°K

Card 3/4

Investigation of the thermochemical ...

S/048/63/027/001/002/043
B163/B180

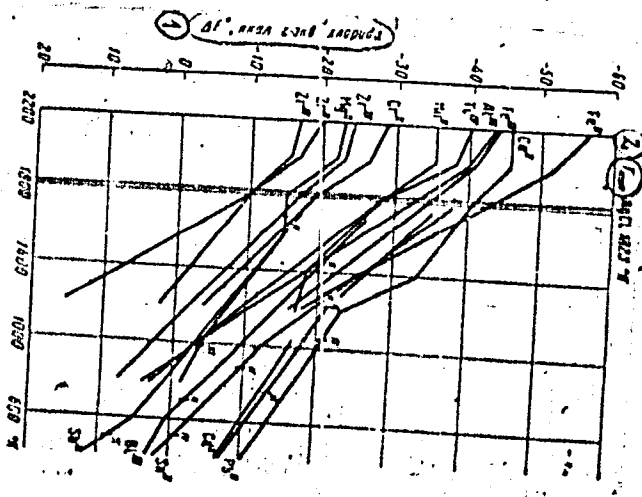


Fig. 2

Card 4/4

ZAKHARIYA, N.F.; FADEYEVA, L.A.; IZMAYLOVA, D.N.

Use of spectral and chemical methods in the analysis of mineral
raw products. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 26 no.7:958-960 J1

'62.

(MIRA 15:8)

(Spectrum analysis) (Chemistry, Analytic) (Minerals)

ZAKHARIYA, N. F.

17

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5747

• Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po redkim shchelochnym elementam. 1st, Novosibirsk, 1958.

Redkiye shchelochnyye elementy; sbornik dokladov soveshchaniya po khimii, tekhnologii i analiticheskoy khimii redkikh shchelochnykh elementov, 27-31 yanvarya 1958 g. (Rare Alkali Elements; Collection of Reports of the Conference on the Chemistry, Technology, and Analytical Chemistry of Rare Alkali Elements, Held 27-31 January, 1958) Novosibirsk, Izd-vo Sibirskogo otd. AN SSSR, 1960. 99 p. 1000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Sibirskoye otdeleniye. Khimiko-metallurgicheskiy Institut.

Resp. Ed.: T. V. Zabolotskiy, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Members of Editorial Board: A. S. Mikulinskiy, Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences, A. M. Iogvinenko, Candidate of Technical Sciences, P. F. Barkova, Candidate of Chemical Sciences; Ed.: V. M. Bushuyeva; Tech. Ed.: A. P. Mazurova.

Card 1/5

Rare Alkali Elements; Collection (Cont.)

SOV/5747

INTRODUCTION: This book is intended for chemical engineers and technicians working in metallurgical and mining operations and related enterprises.

COVERAGE: The collection contains reports which deal with the physical and analytical chemistry of rare alkali elements and their compounds and their reactions with mineral ores and salts. Methods of extraction and modern analytical techniques and equipment are also discussed. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany individual articles.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Urazov, G. G. [Deceased], V. V. Plyushchev, Yu. P. Simakov, and I. V. Shakhno. [Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im. (M.V.) Lomonosova - Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology imeni M. V. Lomonosov]. High-Temperature Modification of Specimens 5

Plyushchev, V. Ye. [Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology

Card 2/5

Rare Alkali Elements; Collection (Cont.)

SOV/5747

of Sciences USSR]. Binding Building Material From Industrial Wastes

51

Polusktov, N. S., and M. P. Nilonova. [Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN Ukrainskoy SSR - Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences Ukrainskaya SSR]. Use of Photometry-of-Flame Methods in Analyzing Ores and Salts of Rare Alkali Metals

63

Zak, B. M. [Irkutskiy institut redkikh metallov - Irkutsk Institute of Rare Metals]. Methods of Determining Rare Elements

71

Zakhariya, N. F., and Ts. A. Leydeman. [Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN SSSR - Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences USSR]. Methods of Quantitative Spectral Determination of Rare Alkali Metals in Ores and Evaluation of the Impurity Content in Ore Preparations

75

Card 4/5

FEDOROV, I.I.; BEZUGLOV, V.P.; ZAKHARIYA, Ye.A. (L'vov)

Blood supply to the brain during experimental convulsions.
Pat. fiziol. i eksp. terap. 7 no.2:30-34 Mr-Apr'63.

(MIRA 16:10)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav. - prof. I.I. Fedorov, L'vovskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - prof. L.N. Kuzmenko).

(AMINOPYRINE—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (CONVULSIONS)
(BRAIN—BLOOD SUPPLY)